No. CLV.] THE 427 [OCTOBER 4, 1788

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, [OCTOBER 4, 1788. [VOL. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying business in the town of Washington. Any person in or near Pittsburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watson's, Tanner, shall have it regularly returned in the space of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Just imported in the last vessels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittsburgh, a Large and General Assortment of EUROPEAN and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be sold on the lowest terms, wholesale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, scarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens scarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white shalloons
Blue, green, crimson and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans spinning.
Jeans and fustians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff sattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 Irish linens
Russia sheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured silk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all sizes
Muslin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worsted mens and womens hose
Mantuas, sattins, pelongs and persians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muslin
Book and jaconet muslin
Humhums
Plain and sprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, silk and thread lace
Silk and hair twist
Sewing silk of different kinds.
White and coloured thread
Bobbin
Tapes
Fully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarse hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunstable & Leghorn hats of the newest fashion
Mens & womens silk thread & feather gloves & mitts
Womens stuff & leather shoes
Mens boots & shoes
Childrens shoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waistcoat buttons
Basket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brass & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & brushes
Dressing & looking glasses
Barbers dressing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth brushes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Ostrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & brushes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glasses
Carpenters & shoemakers tools well assorted
Castings of all kinds well assorted
Knives & forks
Desert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors scissars & shears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with strops complete
Pinchbeck, brass & plated shoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork screws
Gimblets of all sizes
Plated and steel spurs
Sawmill, cross cut and whip saws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compasses
Smoothing irons
Candlesticks and snuffers
Hair pins
Assorted watch chains & seals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Brass curtain rings
Spectacles
Money scales
Scythes and sickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Brass cocks
Jews harps
Pewter dishes, plates, basons and mugs of different sizes
Tea kettles
Tea cups and saucers
Crowley's steel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, shot and bar lead
Paints

GROCERIES.

Best hyson tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate.
Loaf Sugar
Muscovado do.
Molasses
Pepper
Allspice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raisins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Castile soap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica spirits
West India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, cash, ginseng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiskey, flour, butter, cheese, tallow, candlewick, hard soap, and vinegar. They flatter themselves they will merit a attention of the public by selling their goods cheap, and keeping a well assorted Store.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1788.

Pennsylvania, ss.

By the Vice President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from a representation made by some of the magistrates of Franklin county, that a certain William Nugent has been charged with felony, & other crimes, by a grand jury of the said county; and that the said William Nugent is now at large, and lurking about, to the terror and annoyance of the good people of the county. And whereas it is of great importance to the citizens of this commonwealth, that such heinous offenders should be brought to condign punishment. We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, a public reward of Two Hunred Dollars to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and secure the said William Nugent, in the jail of any county within this commonwealth, to be paid on his conviction of the crime aforesaid: And all judges, justices, sheriffs and constables, are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said William Nugent, so that he may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, esquire, Vice President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and of the Commonwealth the thirteenth.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Attest.
Charles Biddle, Secretary.

††† William Nugent is about five feet ten inches high, 50 years of age, grey headed, a further description is unnecessary, as he well known in the back counties.

Philadelphia, Receiver General's Office, September 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a PUBLIC SALE will commence on *Wednesday* the 19th day of November next, at the *Coffee House* in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS, within "the Reserved Tract opposite Pittsburgh," agreeably to a Plan of the same.

The Purchase money will be receivable in Gold or Silver, Bills of Credit of this State of the last Emission, or Certificates upon which Interest is by Law made payable at the state treasury, and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The Sales to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A Plan of said Lots may be seen at the Coffee House aforesaid, and also at the Printing Office in Pittsburgh. It is expected by the Land Officers that any applications or business sent them by the post, shall come post paid.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that William Mann, late of Huntington township, county of Westmoreland, hath obtained a note of the subscriber for Fifty Pounds, due in November, 1790; said note being given in restitution of part payment of a tract of land, and as that land appears to have a prior title than that of William Mann's, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay the same until I receive a sufficient title for the said land.

CHRISTIAN HOFFSTELLER.

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are requested to meet at the house of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, August 26th, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are desired to come immediately, settle and pay off their respective balances, which will enable us to pay those to whom we are indebted, and as one of the subscribers intends going to Germany in four or five weeks, consequently the partnership will dissolve. Therefore they hope due attention will be paid to this, and they flatter themselves that all exertions will be made in compliance with this request, which will prevent the disagreeable trouble of bringing suits, which is not the desire of the public's most obedient humble servants.

FRIEDT & GRAFF.

Mount Pleasant township, Sept. 16, 1788.

Any person having business to transact or letters to send to that country, (Germany) reposing confidence in the subscriber, shall have their commands punctually complyed with, which may be done by leaving their orders with Jacob Bortman, near Fort Pitt; Hartman Horn, near Catfish; J. Downer, in Union Town, or the subscriber.

JOHN GRAFF.

P. S. The price for a letter is two shillings and six pence.

Harrisburgh, Dauphin County, State of Pennsylvania, September 3, 1783.

AGREEABLY to a circular letter, which originated in the county of Cumberland, inviting to a conference, such of the citizens of this state, who conceive that a revision of the federal system, lately proposed for the general government of the United States, is necessary; a number of gentlemen from the city of Philadelphia and counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Bedford, Fayette, Washington, Franklin, Dauphin and Huntingdon, assembled at this place for the said purpose, viz.

Hon George Bryan,	John Dickey,
Charles Pettit,	Hon. John Smiley,
Blair M'Clenachan,	Albert Gallatin,
Richard Backhouse,	James Marshel,
James Hanna.	Benjamin Elliot,
Joseph Gardner,	Richard Baird,
James Mercer,	James Crooks,
Benjamin Blyth,	Adam Orth,
Robert Whitehill,	John Rodgers,
John Jordan,	Thomas Murray,
William Sterrit,	Robert M'Kee,
William Rodgers,	John Kean,
William Petrekin,	John A Hanna,
Jonathan Hoge,	Daniel Bradley,
John Bishop,	Robert Smith,
Daniel Montgomery,	James Anderson.
John Lytle,	

Blair M'Clenachan, esquire, was unanimously elected chairman, and John A. Hanna, esquire, secretary.

After free discussion and mature deliberation had upon the subject before them, the following resolutions and propositions were adopted.

The ratification of the federal constitution having formed a new æra in the American world highly interesting to all the citizens of the United States, it is no less the duty than the privilege of every citizen to examine with attention the principles and probable effects of a system, on which the happiness and misery of the present, as well as future generations so much depend. In the course of such examination, many of the good citizens of the state of Pennsylvania have found their apprehensions excited, that the constitution, in its present form, contains in it some principles which may be perverted to purposes injurious to the rights of free citizens, and some ambiguities which may probably lead to contentions incompatible with order and good government. In order to remedy these inconveniencies and avert the apprehended dangers, it has been thought expedient that delegates chosen by those who wish for early amendments in the said constitution should meet together for the purpose of deliberating on the subject, and uniting in some constitutional plan for obtaining the amendments which they may deem necessary.

We, the conferees, assembled for the purpose aforesaid, agree in opinion,

That a federal government only, can preserve the liberties and secure the happiness of the inhabitants of a country so extensive as these United States; and experience having taught us that the ties of our union under the articles of confederation, were so weak as to deprive us of some of the greatest advantages we had a right to expect from it, we are fully convinced that a more efficient federal government is indispensibly necessary; but although the constitution proposed for the United States is likely to obviate most of the inconveniencies we labour under, yet several parts of it appear so exceptionable to us, that we are clearly of opinion considerable amendments are essentially necessary. In full confidence, however, of obtaining a revisal of such exceptionable parts, by a general convention, and from a desire to harmonize with our fellow citizens; we are induced to acquiesce, in the organization of the said constitution.

We are sensible that a large number of the citizens, both in this and the other states, who gave their assent to its being carried into execution, previous to any amendments, were actuated more by the fears of the dangers that might arise from delays, than by a conviction of its being perfect: we therefore hope they will concur with us in pursuing every peaceable method of obtaining a speedy revision of the constitution, in the mode therein provided; and when we reflect on the present circumstances of the union, we can entertain no doubt that motives of conciliation and the dictates of policy and prudence, will conspire to induce every man of true federal principles to give his support to a measure, which is not only calculated to secure and the new constitution to the approbation and support of every class of citizens, but even necessary to prevent the total defection of some of the members of the union.

Strongly impressed with these sentiments, we have agreed to the following resolutions;

1. Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of this state to acquiesce in the organization of the said government; but although we thus accord in its organization, we by no means lose sight of the grand object of obtaining very considerable amendments and alterations, which we consider essential to preserve the peace and harmony of the union and those invaluable privileges for which so much blood and treasure have been recently expended.

II. Resolved, That it is necessary to obtain a speedy revision of said constitution by a general convention.

III. Resolved, That in order to effect this desirable end, a petition be presented to the legislature of this state, requesting that honorable body to take the earliest opportunity to make application for that purpose to the new Congress.

The Petition proposed is as follows:

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The Petition and Representation of the Subscribers.

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners possess sentiments completely federal; being convinced that a confederacy of republican states, and no other, can secure political liberty, happiness and safety throughout a territory so extended as the United States of America. They are well apprized of the necessity of devolving extensive powers to Congress, and of vesting the supreme legislature with every power and resource of a general nature; and consequently they acquiesce in the general system of government framed by the late federal convention; in full confidence, however, that the same will be revised without delay: for however worthy of approbation the general principles and outlines of the said system may be, your petitioners conceive that amendments in some parts of the plan are essential, not only to the preservation of such rights and privileges as ought to be reserved in the respective states, and in the citizens thereof, but to the fair and unembarrassed operation of the government in its various departments. And as provision is made in the constitution itself for the making of such amendments as may be deemed necessary; and your petitioners are desirous of obtaining the amendments which occur to them as more immediately desirable and necessary, in the mode admitted by such provision.

They pray that your honorable house, as the representatives of the people in this commonwealth, will, in the course of your present session, take such measures as you in your wisdom shall deem most effectual and proper to obtain a revision and amendment of the constitution of the United States, in such parts and in such manner as have been or shall be pointed out by the conventions or assemblies of the respective states: and that such revision be by a general convention of representatives from the several states in the union.

Your petitioners consider the amendments pointed out in the propositions hereto subjoined as essentially necessary, and as such they suggest them to your notice, submitting to your wisdom the order in which they shall be presented to the consideration of the United States.

The amendments proposed are as follow, viz.

I. That Congress shall not exercise any power whatsoever, but such as are expressly given to that body by the constitution of the United States; nor shall any authority, power or jurisdiction be assumed or exercised by the executive or judiciary departments of the union under colour or pretence of construction or fiction: but all the rights of sovereignty which are not by the said constitution expressly and plainly vested in the Congress shall be deemed to remain with, and shall be exercised by the several states in the union according to their respective constitutions: and that every reserve of the rights of individuals made by the several constitutions of the states in the union to the citizens and inhabitants of each state respectively, shall remain inviolate, except so far as they are expressly and manifestly yielded or narrowed by the national constitution.

II. That the number of representatives be for the present, one for every twenty thousand inhabitants, according to the present estimated numbers in the several states, and continue in that proportion till the whole number of representatives shall amount to two hundred; and then to be so proportioned and modified as not to exceed that number till the proportion of one representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants shall amount to the said number of two hundred. (Article 1. Sect. 2. Parag. 3.)

III. That senators, tho' chosen for six years, shall be liable to be recalled, or superceded by other appointments, by their respective legislatures of the states at any time. (Sect. 3.)

IV. That Congress shall not have power, to make or alter regulations concerning the time, place and manner of electing senators and representatives except in case of neglect or refusal by the state, to make regulations for the purpose; and then only for such time as such neglect or refusal shall continue. [Sect. 4.]

V. That when Congress may require supplies which are to be raised by direct taxes, they shall recommend from the several states their respective quotas thereof, giving a reasonable time to each state to procure and pay the same; and if any state shall refuse, neglect or omit to raise and pay the same within such limited time, then Congress shall have power to assess, levy and collect the quota of such state, together with interest for the same from the time of such delinquency, upon the inhabitants and estates therein, in such manner as they shall by law direct, provided that no poll tax be imposed. [Sect. 2.]

VI. That no standing army of regular troops shall be raised or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of both houses in Congress. [Sect. 8.]

VII. That the clause respecting the exclusive legislation over a district not exceeding ten miles square, be qualified by a proviso that such right of legislation extend only to such regulations as respect the police and good order thereof. [Sect. 8.]

VIII. That each state respectively shall have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia thereof, whensoever Congress shall omit or neglect to provide for the same. That the militia shall not be subject to martial law, but when in actual service in time of war, invasion or rebellion: and when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to such fines, penalties and punishments only, as shall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own state: nor shall the militia of any state be continued in actual service longer than two months under any call of Congress, without the consent of the legislature of such state, or in their recess the executive thereof. [Article 1. Sect. 8]

IX. That the clause respecting vessels bound to or from any of the states be explained. [Sect. 9.]

X. That Congress establish no courts other than the supreme court, except such as shall be necessary for determining causes of admiralty jurisdiction. [Article 3. Sect. 1.]

XI. That a proviso be added at the end of the second clause of the second section of the third article, to the following effect, viz. Provided that such appellate jurisdiction, in all cases of common law cognizance, be by writ of error, and confined to matters of law only; and that no such writ of error be admitted except in revenue cases, unless the matter in controversy exceed the value of three thousand dollars. [Sect. 2. parag. 2.]

XII. That to article 6. clause 2. be added the following proviso, viz Provided always, that no treaty which shall hereafter be made, shall be deemed or construed to alter or affect any law of the United States, or of any particular state, until such treaty shall have been laid before, and assented to by the house of representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceeding be committed to the chairman for publication.

BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, chairman.

Attest

John A. Hanna, secretary.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, July 4.

YESTERDAY morning the states general, in a body, waited on his serene highness the prince of Orange at the house in the wood, to communicate to him the act of guarantee, which the confederated states have mutually entered into, for the maintenance of the stadtholderian form of government in each of the provinces respectively.

VIENNA, June 18.

According to some letters we learn, that the Turks have finished their bridge over the Danube near Cladova, and that three of their corps, of 40,000 men each of whom are Saphis, have passed the river. They reckon that the Ottoman troops, when encamped against the emperor, will form an army of [illegible] men: and according to the last list our troops in Transylvania amounted to 22,300 men, in the Bannat to 12,800, and to 103,300 near Semlin.

July 5. Letters from the prince de Coburg of the 28th of June, mention, that the Russian army under the command of general Soltikow had actually passed the river Dniester on that day, and was expected to join the Austrian army on the [illegible]

FRANKFORD, June [illegible]

We are assured that a considerable body [illegible] have entered the Banat, and burnt many

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II. That the number of representatives be for the present one for every twenty thousand inhabitants, according to the present estimated numbers in the several states, and continue in that proportion till the whole number of representatives shall amount to two hundred; and then to be so proportioned and modified as not to exceed that number till the proportion of one representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants, pursuant to the said number of two hundred. (Article 1. Sect. 2. Parag. 3.)

III. That senators, tho' chosen for six years, shall be liable to be recalled, or superceded by other appointments, by the respective legislatures of the states at any time. (Sect. 3.)

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V. That when Congress may re- which are to be raised by direct taxes, mand from the several states their re- thereof, giving a reasonable time to procure and pay the same; and if any refuse, neglect or omit to raise and pay the such limited time, then Congress shall to assess, levy and collect the quota of together with interest for the same from such delinquency, upon the inhabitants therein, in such manner as they shall by provided that no poll tax be imposed.

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X. That Congress establish no courts other than the supreme court, except such as shall be necessary for determining causes of admiralty jurisdiction. [Article 3. Sect. 1.]

XI. That a proviso be added at the end of the second clause of the second section of the third article, to the following effect, viz. Provided that such appellate jurisdiction, in all cases of common law cognizance, be by writ of error, and confined to matters of law only; and that no such writ of error be admitted except in revenue cases, unless the matter in controversy exceed the value of three thousand dollars. [Sect. 2. parag. 2.]

XII. That to article 6, clause 2, be added the following proviso, viz Provided always, that no treaty which shall hereafter be made, shall be deemed or construed to alter or affect any law of the United States, or of any particular state, until such treaty shall have been laid before, and assented to by the house of representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be committed to the chairman for publication.

BLAIR M'CLENACHAN, chairman.

Attest

John A. Hanna, secretary.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, July

YESTERDAY morning the states general, in a body, waited on his serene highness of Orange at the house in the wood, to him the act of guarantee, which the states have mutually entered into for ance of the stadtholderian form of go of the provinces respectively.

VIENNA, Ju

According to some letters we learn, have finished their bridge over the Dan dova, and that three of their corps, o each of whom are 80,000 men, have pa They reckon that the Ottoman troops ed against the emperor, will form a men: and according to the last list our sylvania amounted to 22,300 men, I 12,800. and to 103,300 near Semlin.

July 5. Letters from the princi the 28th of June, mention, that th under the command of general Sol passed the river Drave on that da pected to join the Austrian army on

FRANKFORD

We are assured from a confiden have received the Ultimat, and

Prince Lichtenstein's army in Croatia, has been strongly entrenched for some time, that general having been obliged to detach part of it to reinforce the army on the frontiers.

According to some papers, the Poles on the frontiers of Turkey have adopted the French dress for that of their own country. the Turks having declared that if they enter the territory of the republic they will hurt no one but in the Polish manner.

LONDON,

July 8. The letters from Constantinople that the Porte has received a declaration from Spain, intimating that they will not oppose the passage of the Russian fleet in the Streights of Gibralter, if they have no troops or transports; and that the Emperor of Morocco has informed the divan, that he will take part with the Porte in the present war against any power whatever.

On the 14th of last month, the Swedish fleet consisting of fifteen sail of the line, were at the entrance of the Gulph of Finland. On the 13th of the same month, the Russian fleet sailed from Cronstadt. and were composed of sixteen sail of the line, among which were two first rates, mounting 100 guns each. An action between the two powers is therefore looked for as a consequence almost inevitable.

The Swedish army assembled in Finland is composed of 50,000 men. all well equipped, and in a good state of discipline.

Letters from Sweden via Paris, say, that hostilities have already commenced between their troops and those of Russia, on the borders of Finland.

The blockade which between Sweden and Russia a vessel is arrived, in thirty days passage, from the Baltick who spoke with a cutter dispatched with the information to Stockholm from the Swedish commander.

Mr. Thornton, the Russian merchant, has also received letters that an engagement between the Russian and Swedish fleets, had certainly taken place, but no particulars are given: a severe cannonade had been heard by many ships for upwards of four hours continuance.

The Swedish, Prussian, and Danish ministers received advice yesterday of the same import; and private letters from Calineur confirm also the intelligence.

There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the above intelligence, it being mentioned as an absolute fact in several other private letters from persons of unquestionable veracity.

Thursday night advices were received from Elsineur, in a letter from N. Fenwick, esq; the British consul there, dated the 1st instant, with an account of the arrival of a ship that sailed on the 22d ult. from Cronstadt, in company with four Russian ships of the line, with whom having parted one hour, he fell in with sixteen sail of Swedish men of war, and in one hour more he heard a violent cannonade. The account of the engagement was confirmed by another ship; and Mr. Fenwick adds, that in his opinion, no doubt can be entertained of an action having taken place between the Swedes and Russians, in which opinion he is the more confirmed, his Swedish majesty having ordered the Russian ambassador to depart from Stockholm in 48 hours.

July 10. The following passages are selected from a letter dated Berlin, June 27: The Russian ambassadors at this court, count Romanzow, received a messenger the day before yesterday from Petersburgh; the contents of the dispatches must have been of a very peculiar nature, because the count has delivered a memorial to our ministry, desiring, "That our monarch would prevent the king of Sweden from pursuing his warlike preparations against Russia, and cause him to receive pacific propositions or to incline him so to do; otherwise her Imperial majesty would look on the measures taken by Sweden as nurtered and assisted by Prussia, which her Imperial majesty should know how to resent, &c." This very haughty language has given much umbrage; however, the Russian minister is packing up his all, and himself is gone a small distance from the metropolis, and will not return thither, but go without taking leave.

"The answer given to this very extraordinary memorial ran thus: "That his majesty. the king of Prussia, had no controul or command over his majesty of Sweden as a sovereign; as to his own part, he has already and repeatedly declared, that he was resolved and fully determined to remain neuter in the present troubles in Europe, &c.

"The Russian minister, not satisfied with this answer, remonstrated by a short note, threatening that he would leave the kingdom, to which his majesty gave no answer at all."

It is said the dey of Algiers has declared war against the empress of Russia, and that a stout fleet had lately sailed from that port, manned with crews of desperate fellows. It is also said that the evening before the armament weighed anchor, the dey sent for the chief commanders, with the rest of the principal officers, when he promised a reward of 2000 sequins to the first that should bring and lay at his feet the head of the English rebel Paul Jones.

Last Monday's Hague Gazette contains the sentences of Messieurs Van Wesserveld, and I. H. Van Dyck, of Harlem and Utrecht. One of the above is a burgomaster: they are both banished for life, as well as two ministers of the gospel, a lieutenant colonel, and many more; some others only are exiled for a particular term of years. The burgomaster Rauwenhoff was sentenced to have his head lopped off on the public scaffold, but the states of Guelderland have mitigated this severity, and condemned him to perpetual banishment, with the pain of death if ever he returns.

An Algerine rover of 20 guns, was sunk the 30th of May last by a Genoese man of war near Messina, after a severe and bloody contest of two hours, and all on board perished. So desperate and sanguinary were the Infidels to the last, that they kept up a brisk and almost incessant fire with small arms out of the tops, and from different parts of their ship, into the man of war, as they were sinking, which killed and wounded above twenty men; most of the latter died the next day, owing to the balls which the pirates fired being all chewed.

The court of Spain has come to a resolution of tolerating to a certain degree, every Christian sect, that admits of the mystery of the Holy Trinity and the incarnation of our blessed Saviour, as contained in the creed of the Apostles; and it was expected that on the 25th of July, being the festival of St. James, a pragmatic sanction for the purpose would be issued out at the castle of Aldefonso.

Official dispatches were on Monday last received from the duke of Dorset in Paris. They state, that the French dispatches from India mentioned an expedition which the governor of Pondicherry was undertaking against Trincomale, in consequence of a sloop that was dispatched in November last, with the information of the probable rupture between France and this country, and authorising the governor of the French settlements in the East Indies to arm; that this armament was in consequence preparing.

American Occurrences.

ST GEORGE's [Grenada] June 3.

The American states have finally settled their constitution, and fixed it on a basis so wisely formed, that it cannot but secure the happiness and independence of every citizen and inhabitant, and at the same time become respectable to all foreign states; nor will the executive power be any longer deficient in forming treaties and alliances.

England, it is affirmed, means to receive the advances making in America, and accede to a commercial treaty. Once the door is flung open, interest, old connection, and natural advantages, will assuredly tend to crush the remembrance of past hostilities, and fix in their place reciprocal exertions to continue peace, promote a beneficial intercourse, and baffle the insidious arts of those who would be happy to keep the breach of their anger still open and irreparable.

BOSTON, September 9.

If we divide we are lost: but if, planted in the soil of freedom, and watered with the dews of union, these states will adhere to the great principles of the constitution, they will multiply and increase like the Indian figtree; so beautifully described by Milton.

"Branching so broad and long that, that in the ground,
The bending twigs take root; and daughters grow
Above the mother tree; a pillar'd shade;
High over arch'd." Bestowing succour, and
Affording safety.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

Our brethren of the Type in Philadelphia, seem to be labouring very hard to persuade Congress that their city is the only place in the United States fit for the seat of government; indeed they have magnified and praised this metropolis of America to such an excess, that it appears the honor will be conferred on Congress, by permitting them to reside there, instead of Congress conferring it upon them. What pity it is that the New York men of that honorable body should make them so blind to their real interest as not to prefer the first city, on the finest river, in the most respectable state in America, to a parcel of buildings, confusedly situated on a pitiful island, which has neither ice in winter to protect it, nor force in summer sufficient to prevent Congress and all their papers being carried off by pirates! It appears wonderful that men of sense should hesitate in their choice of two places so very different: yet it has been the case, and what is more surprising, is, that a majority have approved of the one hardly fit for a gentleman, much more a Pennsylvania to live in.

CHARLESTON, [S. C.] August 29.

On the 14th inst. a duel was fought in Savannah between Mr. Thomas Gibbons, and Mr. M'Queen, in which both were wounded, but not mortally. Seven shots were fired, at the distance of 23 feet, and only one shot missed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

The London General Advertiser, of July 18, advises, that "the states general have recalled their envoy extraordinary to the American Congress, and will only have a resident there in future; in which last capacity the younger Mr. Van Berkel replaces his father, who was envoy."

The same paper mentions, that "general Conway, governor of Pondicherry, in the East Indies, at the head of 1000 French troops, had taken possession of Trincomale. an important place belonging to the Dutch, without firing a gun." [By the late treaty between his Britannic majesty and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, the former is bound to support the latter, in case they are attacked.]

Sept. 20. We hear, that in the prosecution of his voyage to China, captain Read fell in with two islands in the South Seas, which were not discovered by any of the great circumnavigators from Europe; one of which they have named Morris, and the other Alliance.

Pittsburgh, October 4.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Sunday last from Philadelphia, we received the very pleasing account of the division of part of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington into a separate county, by the name of Alleghany, comprehending the town of Pittsburgh. We have as yet not received a particular account of the boundaries, but expect to obtain them for our next publication.

We learn from Muskingum, that Mr William Wilson, the messenger sent to invite the Indians to the treaty, is arrived there, accompanied by capt. Brant and 500 Indians.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Revd. Mr. Barr, Lieut. MATTHEW ERNEST, of the federal corps of artillery, to Miss KITTY WILKINS, daughter to Mr. John Wilkins, merchant, of this town, a union that promises as much happiness as any that has ever taken place in this western country.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of SAMUEL M'KAY, deceased. are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and settled, by

STEPHEN BAYARD, Administrator.
Pittsburgh, October 3, 1788.

THE officers and soldiers of the late continental army, entitled to lands by virtue of a resolution of congress, are requested to call on general John Gibson, colonel William Butler, major Abraham Kirkpatrick, captain Adamson Tannehill, and captain John Irwin, or either of them, on or before the 25th instant, to give in their names, rank, regiment and corps to which they last belonged, in order that warrants may be obtained from the board of treasury, and put into the hands of the surveyor of said lands, agreeable to an ordinance of congress of the 8th of July, 1783.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

C A S H

Given for good

GINSANG,

By W. J. Miller, at the Store of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in the new ſtone houſe, Second-ſtreet.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 15, 1788.

Pennſylvania, ſs.

By the Vice Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by depoſition taken according according to law, it appears that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons have conſpired to obſtruct the execution of the laws in the county of Luzerne, and have violently ſeized and carried off the perſon of Timothy Pickering, eſquire, an officer of government, whom they ſtill retain as a priſoner: And Whereas it is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth that ſuch heinous offenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment: We have thought fit to offer and do hereby offer, a public reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for apprehending and ſecuring John Jenkins, Three Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring John Hyde, and the ſum of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring each and every of the following named perſons, viz. Daniel Earl, Benjamin Earl, ... Cady, Wilkes Jenkins, Joſeph Dudley, Gideon Dudley, David Woodward, John Whitcomb, Timothy Kilburne, and Thomas Kinney, or for apprehending and ſecuring any other perſon, who ſhall be convicted of aiding and aſſiſting in taking off the ſaid Timothy Pickering; the reward for apprehending and ſecuring any of the above named perſons will be paid on their being delivered to the jail of the county of Northampton: And all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs and conſtables are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid offenders, ſo that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, eſquire, Vice Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Atteſt.
Charles Biddle, Secretary.

Waſhington, Auguſt 28, 1788.

WHEREAS ſome malicious deſigning perſons have of late taken pains to propagate a report abroad, that the ſubſcriber is inſolvent. Therefore in order to make a true experiment of the ſame, he requeſt all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt him to come and make ſettlement, and receive their due according to contract; likewiſe thoſe are in arrears with him, are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances ſhortly, by which means he flatters himſelf the public will be able more obviouſly to judge of his ſolventneſs.

ALEXANDER BEER.

N. B. He continues to carry on the buſineſs of SADLER and CAP-MAKER, at his ſhop in Waſhington, where he will take in exchange for work, caſh, country linen, and cattle on foot.

WHEREAS a certain Martin Hanly, hath ſundry bonds of me, ſigned in the year 1788, for which he promiſed to make me a legal title to three hundred acres of land near Braddock's fort on the Big Croſſings, but ſaid Hanly not being able to make me a good title, the bonds were annulled and made void by a decree in chancery, in Ohio county court at Auguſt term, 1784, ſince which time the ſaid Hanly has obtained the bonds by ſome means or other. I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them, until I receive a good title for the land.

JACOB CROW.

Auguſt 5, 1788.

Simon Fiſhbaugh,

FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER,

BUYS and ſells on commiſſion, bills of exchange on Europe and the Weſt-Indies, bank ſtocks, ſtocks of the United States of America; ſuch as the different denominations of public ſecurities (called final ſettlement certificates) and the different emiſſions of paper money, emitted ſince July 1776, or ſuch as bears any diſcount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on depoſits ſufficient for the punctual re-payment, or on depoſit of any kind of final ſettlement certificates, or public ſecurities of the United States at their rea value.

Keeps an office for the purchaſe and ſale, barter and exchanging real eſtates, groundrents, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, ſo as to accommodate buyers and ſellers. In ſome caſes gives a very conſiderable credit on the ſale of real eſtates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of inſtruments of writing.

Procures freight for veſſels on a ſhort notice, and hires veſſels on charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact ſums of ſhilling ſtate money of the year 1781, or the emiſſion of 1785, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennſylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776, or certificates for payment of lands now taking up, as alſo certificates for the payment of lots in the reſerved tracts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the moſt moderate terms of any, the different ſpecies of paper money and certificates exchanged for a ſmall diſcount ſo as to accommodate ſtrangers and others; Pennſylvania, New-York, and Maryland intereſt dollar money bought.

Country people living at a diſtance and coming to this city with quantities of their produce; ſuch as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c. &c. will be informed of the higheſt prices, and conducted to the ſafe purchaſers and true dealers for the ready diſpoſal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or caſh, on a reaſonable commiſſion.

The ſubſcriber, by a punctual attention to the ſeveral duties which he undertakes, and a ſcrupulous regard to the intereſt of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of thoſe who may from time to time have occaſion for his ſervices, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office.

SIMON FISHBAUGH.

*** Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods ſtored, free of all charges, if ſold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth-ſtreet, five doors above Market-ſtreet.
Philadelphia, Feb. :, 1788.

N O T I C E.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1763, ſerved as a private in his Britannic majeſty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt Indies, where he died in the year 1784, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament bequeathed the ſame to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the ſaid John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs. Brymer and Feither; at New York to Thomas Pope, eſq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The printers in the Weſt India iſlands, and the ſtates of America, are deſired to inſert the above adverticſement, and the charge of the ſame will be defrayed by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious INN, oppoſite to John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Sovenih-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horſe.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the public's humble ſervant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N. B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land office, may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

Juſt Opening and to be Sold by

Stephen Bayard,

At his Store at ELIZABETH-TOWN, on the MONONGAHELA.

A FRESH aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and GROCERIES, which will be diſpoſed of cheap for Caſh, or the following produce, viz. Wheat, rye, oats, flour, beef, pork, tow, tar, whiſkey, and ginſang. The Ginſang muſt be well dried and clean, for which he will give the heighth of the market till the noth of October next.

At ſaid place may alſo be had, KENTUCKY BOATS of different dimenſion, and KEEL BOATS at a ſhort notice, of any ſize or conſtruction, well built, and at as low a price as any on theſe waters. PLANK alſo may be had at his Saw Mill on the ſpot.

STEPHEN BAYARD, Proprietor, on the premiſes, late lieut. col. in the continental ſervice.

Sept. 17, 1788.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living on the head waters of the north fork of Robinſon's run, on Saturday afternoon laſt, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name I. Loveland, London; No. 1139. If the perſon who took ſaid watch, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, he ſhall receive the above reward and no queſtions ſhall be aſked.

FRANCIS KIRKPATRICK.

Waſhington county, Sept. 17, 1788.

Six Dollars Reward.

WHereas ſome perſons unknown, have for ſeveral nights paſt followed the villainous practice of breaking down the fence inclofing the out-lots in the occupancy of James [illegible] and others more daring, have carried boards and other ſtuff prepared for building, from his lots in Front-ſtreet. In order to put a ſtop to ſuch glaring acts of villainy for the future, the above reward will be given to any perſon who ſhall diſcover the [illegible] or thieves ſo that they or any of them may be brought to juſtice.

Pittſburgh, September 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the county of Weſtmoreland, that until the firſt Tueſday in October next, the [illegible] be returned to the attorney general, [illegible] been given before, and ſeveral have neglected, no indulgence in future will be given.

MICHAEL HUFFNAGLE.

Greenſburgh, Sept. 16, 1788.